

The WEEKLY FREE PRESS, 3 cents per copy, 50 cents for six months, \$1.00 per year, postage paid.  
 Advertisements and subscriptions received at the office, 183 College street.  
 Full advertising rates sent on application.  
 Accounts cannot be opened for subscribers. Subscribers will please remit with order. Names are not entered until payment is received, and all papers are stopped at the end of the time paid for.  
 Remittance at the risk of the subscriber unless made by registered letter, or by check or postal order payable to the publishers.  
 The date when the subscription expires is on the address-label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested. The receipt of the paper is a sufficient receipt for the first subscription.  
 When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

**Terms—\$1.00 a Year. In Advance.**  
**DAILY** by mail \$4.00 a year in advance.  
**RATE IN CANADA:**  
**DAILY**, \$4.00 a year in advance.  
**WEEKLY**, \$2.00 a year in advance.  
**FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION.**  
 Publishers, Burlington, Vt.

**BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, OCT. 12**

**WANTED.**  
 When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

The defeat of Harvard by Tufts on the gridiron Saturday by the close score of seven to three is one of the football surprises of the opening season.

One of the interesting developments of the political campaign is the marked increase in the socialist vote indicated by surveys of the presidential situation.

The supply of milk for New York is still short, and some of the dealers are talking of keeping cows in the city. It will probably be some time before they have cow paths again in Fifth avenue, but they do say there are plenty of "bulls" in Wall Street.

**THE CONTEST STILL CLOSER.**  
 The third week of the New York Herald's poll of the presidential situation shows a slight comparative gain for President Wilson over the previous week's results, although Mr. Hughes is still in the lead. The total number of votes polled so far is 79,890, of which 5,628 are for Wilson, 41,112 for Hughes and 15,975 for Benson, the socialist candidate, leaving Hughes a plurality of only 4,184.

The drift from one party to the other as compared with the vote in 1912 according to the statement of those polled as to the way they voted in that year and intend to vote next November is striking. Of these 7,138 change from Roosevelt to Hughes, 1,979 from Roosevelt to Wilson, 1,238 from Taft to Wilson, 1,821 from Wilson to Hughes. The total shift to Hughes is 19,759, and to Wilson 1,367.

It is worth noting in this connection that New York is classed as a doubtful State, although the straw vote shows Wilson to be slightly in the lead. Pennsylvania is preparing to give Hughes a tremendous vote, as are many of the western States, while New England is solidly republican.

It is always an excellent thing for the republicans to have a "scare" thrown into their camp in October, for it means a practical month of energetic work. From now on the character of the republican campaign is to change from an exclusively offensive movement against the democratic trenches to a constructive campaign, with the presentation of republican policies, among which first and foremost will stand protection for American labor and American industry as well as American lives and American freedom of the seas.

**THE KIND OF FARMING THAT PAYS BEST.**  
 We are accustomed to say that when things are high we have nothing in that line to sell. There is more or less truth to this assertion, for when the average farmer has a good crop in any particular line the supply is sufficient to keep prices down. It follows that the farmer who is more than an average thinker and planner is the one as a rule who gets particular advantage of high prices.

This general statement is well illustrated by a particular case, as told by the Brooklyn Eagle as follows:  
 "Big stories are being told in eastern Long Island almost daily about the 'wonderful amount of money' some of the farmers are receiving for their produce this year, and some of the best of those pleasant stories are found at the wholesale markets in Riverhead. Glancing at the potato market this morning, it appears that one man delivered over \$1,000 worth of potatoes a day for several days."

"This man is Chauncey H. Young of Riverhead, who has a large and fine farm about five miles from the village. He is a young man, but is considered one of the most progressive farmers in a town that is full of such men.  
 "This year he purchased an automobile truck purposely to bring potatoes to market. For two or three days he has delivered 1,000 bushels a day, and as the price is \$1.20 a bushel, or better—it fluctuates upward—it is easily figured what his daily cash receipts have been.  
 "Mr. Young has nearly 100 acres in potatoes. He expects to market at least 16,000 bushels. And as a sort of side line he has a mighty fine crop of cauliflower, which is likewise bringing good money.  
 "No, there are no abandoned farms in this section, nor any that can be picked up for a song. And it is also said to be

equally true that farming on this scale and for such prices isn't any bit or mite affair—it is the result of close attention to soil, fertility, seed and many other things, all managed on a real business basis.  
 "Not every farmer is in a position to market \$1,000 worth of potatoes a day. Some are selling \$500 worth of potatoes from their farms this year while others are realizing from \$100 up. The great majority of farmers have very few potatoes to sell this year. Those who, like the young farmer on Long Island, do at it thoroughly understanding every part of the operation of producing and selling potatoes are reaping a harvest this year.

What applies to potatoes also applies to other crops, as well as to breeding of fancy priced cattle or other livestock. It takes as much work to produce a poor article as a good one, and the profit is in the products in which more than ordinary study and intelligence have been used.

Special farming is more profitable than any other for this reason. The next most profitable farmer is the man who plans to have several specialties, with high grade products. His dairy will be a little better than his neighbor's; he will have a good bin of potatoes to sell with his own use. He will have one or two fine coits to sell every year. His waste grain and seed will be fed to poultry for the market, to supplement the sum realized from the sale of eggs laid by his hens when most poultry houses are barren from neglect, and so on.

That is why some farmers have crops to sell when high and why their neighbors do not.

**INTELLIGENT ROAD WORK.**  
 Both the republican and the democratic conventions of Vermont embodied in their State platform declarations in favor of better roads. We doubt, however, whether either party fully realizes the broad and comprehensive character of the problem confronting the people of the Green Mountain State.

As in railroad work in modern road building, new conditions have arisen. The masters of transportation by rail have been forced by train crew legislation and considerations of economy to provide for the handling of more cars per freight train. This has involved the elimination of heavy grades, as well as stronger bridges and more powerful locomotives.

Somewhat similar influences are operating to produce new conditions in highway building. Only last spring the State highway department was called upon to make good serious damages to highways in Shelburne and Hinesburg made by a heavy truck from Burlington, while the roads were soft from the effects of disappearing frost. Motor trucks are constantly carrying great loads of all kinds from this city to distant towns, formerly reached by such freight only by rail. These loads for auto trucks are constantly growing in weight.

With increasing speed and weight of self-propelling vehicles, the wear and tear on our roads is becoming terrific. Our newly constructed crushed stone roads go to pieces in a jiffy, great dry ruts are worn even in our best gravel roads, vitrified brick surfaces are speedily made uneven, and only the heaviest cement road on a solid foundation stands up under the tremendous strain of modern traffic.

How to make more durable roads with the limited means at our command is the great highway problem confronting our people of Vermont. This whole problem is attracting the attention of the automobile world as one of the parties and interests most directly concerned.

"Road building is developing a new science that calls for the highest engineering skill," says Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the Good Roads committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. "The advent of the automobile and motor truck has brought new problems that must be studied and solved."

"In Massachusetts eighty-two and one-half per cent of all traffic on the State highway system last year was motor driven. In New York city automobiles, motor trucks and motor omnibuses constitute nearly seven-tenths of all wheeled traffic, exclusive of street cars and motorcycles. Similar conditions will soon prevail in all parts of the country."

"Rapidly changing traffic conditions demand the services of technically trained men who are not only qualified civil engineers, but who have made a study of road economics and the wearing qualities and cost of construction and maintenance of different kinds of pavements, because the proper administration of road affairs is more essential than the highest degree of engineering skill."

"Too often faulty road conditions are due to small appropriations in the endeavor to make a cheap surface endure under heavy traffic. Where traffic of any consequence exists, the cheapest road to build is usually the most expensive in the end. Efficient highway engineers will save taxpayers millions of dollars in years to come by the selection of proper materials and high class construction work."

"Some of the States and cities require candidates for appointment to the highway departments to pass a civil service examination, thus removing the offices from political influence. This is greatly to be desired. Men who have shown good administrative ability should be continued in office. In the communities where this policy has been followed there is general satisfaction with road and street conditions."

Following a tour of inspection of the State roads of Massachusetts by the highway commission of that State, one of the commissioners, basing his comment on the poor condition of the roads they had seen, said:  
 "Either the tax on motor trucks must be increased or the tonnage will have to

be reduced. One trouble is due to the overloading on the heaviest of the motor-propelled vehicles. These trucks weigh from four to six tons and when loaded with heavy substances the total weight is increased to the twelve or thirteen ton mark. This weight is too great to travel over the macadam roads, consequently many miles of highways throughout the State have been destroyed.  
 "Municipal authorities and county officials all through the State are complaining about the damage done by the trucks, and it forms one of the most perplexing problems we have confronting us."

These are some of the manifold points the taxpayers and the traveling public of Vermont must take carefully into consideration at once, if we are to avoid the wasting of hundreds of thousands of dollars in faulty and temporary road construction and road destruction. The way to begin to improve our road making to meet modern conditions is first of all to begin.

## WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY.

**The Farmers of Vermont Now Seriously Consider Co-operative Selling.**  
 (From the Orleans County Monitor.)  
 Last week the Monitor quoted some figures copied from government reports which have caused considerable comment among those interested in Vermont agriculture. These figures show that the Vermont farmer receives less for his products than the farmers of New Hampshire, or any other New England State. The difference is quite marked and in every case the Vermont farmer gets less than his neighbors. The Monitor asked the question as to why this was so, and suggested that it might be a question of monopolization.

The Monitor quotes an editorial from the St. Johnsbury Caledonian upon the subject and the Caledonian suggests co-operative selling as a possible solution to better prices for our farm products. The Monitor believes in co-operative selling. The Orleans County Farmers' exchange in conjunction with the county agricultural association has been doing some co-operative buying, but the Monitor is convinced that there is an great a field for co-operative selling.

Some years ago the Monitor suggested co-operative selling but there was no organization through which the farmers could work at the time. Now, however, Orleans county has one of the strongest and most aggressive agricultural associations in the State and the farmers have organized their own exchange and there is great opportunity for co-operative selling. The Monitor understands that this thing is being done to a certain extent already in the matter of seed potatoes and apples. This is good news. Buyers are not attracted to a territory with but a few bushels of potatoes scattered here and there, but if there is some central station where information can be obtained as to the quantity of potatoes to be had in a whole county, he will be interested.

One of the things the Monitor would like to see the Monitor is a selling of maple sugar. Sugar is a product the demand for which is growing. A party told the writer not long ago of a call from one place for 3,000 gallons of maple syrup and the price offered for graded goods and milk, porks, chickens, eggs, honey, etc., was very good. Let us see a concerted effort at co-operative maple sugar selling.

The Monitor believes the Vermont farmers must co-operate in order to get fair prices for some of their commodities and the faster it comes the quicker we shall see prices of Vermont hay, beef, hogs, sugar, etc., equal those received in other States.

The trouble with prices now may not be altogether because of monopolies, but too nearly monopolized and the answer may not be altogether in co-operative selling, but the Monitor thoroughly believes that here is a suggestion that will bear the closest study and gradual adoption.

## THE COST OF LIVING.

(From the Bennington Banner.)  
 There is a good deal of grumbling among consumers at the increase in the price of milk and, coming as it does on the heels of a bumper crop, it is a little like a bad addition to the load. It is, however, not so great an increase as that on the price of other things and especially other food products. Flour has gone up about 10 per cent and meats some 20 per cent. Potatoes are 10 per cent higher or there about at this season of the year. Eggs are fifty per cent up, butter is raised and still raising. The cost of living was never before so high as now. The price of sugar is not its fault, the price of everything else is not its fault, but it is no longer possible to hire labor to work on the farms, and that the farmers are always the last to raise their prices. To the farmers, however, the present price is pretty tough for the man who works for moderate wages in a city or village. The same amount of work on a farm would give him a better income and more leisure. Still he would be foolish to get a farm if he had no farm share, and didn't know how to raise crops and take care of livestock. Also, a large number of men are not fitted by nature and training to work for themselves. The sense, and common sense, and the will, while they are at it. One who is not a farming business man that it has to have a percentage of men who are efficient in their business and fail to take advantage of their opportunity.

**DESERVED TRIBUTE TO VERMONT'S SOLDIER BOYS.**  
 (From the Middlebury Register.)  
 It is unfortunate that so many inaccurate reports have been made about the trip of the First Vermont Infantry on their trip to the border. There is always more or less grumbling about a military campaign, but there is at a woman's sewing circle, but the general sentiment, it is not true that the men did not have sufficient or suitable clothing and shoes at Exeter Pass. The quartermaster, Capt. Harry N. Eastman, was one of the most efficient officers of the regiment. It was understood that if any quartermaster could get through a requisition promptly, he could. The regiment was well clothed and comfortable in the field, and the fact that the First Vermont was better equipped when they arrived on the border than was his regiment of the regular army in the Santiago campaign in 1898 should put a stop to all talk.

It is true that the students of the University of Vermont were "grouched," complaining of the hard work that falls to the lot of the soldier-shiping to get home, and vowing that they would never again be in the militia. Company "C" had its full share of the work and under Captain Cooley acquitted itself creditably. If they had been left alone, without home pressure to get back to college, they would have stood to their tasks as bravely as any one. Any one who knows the spirit of college students knows that the University boys would respond to another call just as eagerly.

Vermont must keep up its military spirit. The First Infantry should be maintained in its present high state of efficiency. Some day, and perhaps not very far in the future, a president of steady purpose will send out a call to the colors and then Vermont must be ready.

## Vermont Notes

News of the State Gathered Here and There.

**Two Hundred White Pines Destroyed in Fire Started by Burning Wasp Nest.**

Two hundred white pines were destroyed in Judge Beckett's woods at Williamstown, Wednesday, October 4. At the place where the woods began men discovered a wasp's nest, which had hung on a low tree, had been burned, and the remnants showed plainly upon the ground. When men arrived to fight the fire about an acre was in flames.

**CHILD DIES OF PARALYSIS.**  
 Arnold Owens, nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Owens of Fair Haven, died Thursday morning after a week's illness with infantile paralysis. He was taken ill on the morning of his ninth birthday. This is the second case of poliomyelitis in that town this year, both being in the same family. Mr. and Mrs. Owens have lost their two children, all they had, within three weeks.

**T. T. SNEEL DEAD.**  
 T. T. Snell of East Enosburg died Wednesday, October 4, on the farm where he lived and brought up, fourth being due to old age. He was a native of 90 years of age had he lived until December 8 next. Mr. Snell was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in Company K, 15th Vermont regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg and shortly afterwards was discharged from the army. His wife died a dozen years ago. One son, Hayden T. Snell of East Enosburg, survives. Mr. Snell was prominent in the Baptist church and was one of several who were instrumental in raising money to build the church.

**SUCCESS TO STOCK.**  
 Arthur Isabelle, aged 16 years, son of Nelson Isabelle of Island Pond, died City Hospital Friday morning as the result of a shock following a fracture of his right thigh sustained when a 2,000 pound stone fell on him at the Boutwell, Milne & Varnum quarry. He had worked about a year as a tool boy. He is survived by his parents, four brothers, and a sister.

**FELL UNDER TRUCK WHEEL.**  
 Ralph Whitney, 16-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Whitney of Williamstown, suffered a complete fracture of the right leg below the knee when run over by a heavily loaded grain truck. With other boys he was trying to get aboard the truck when he slipped and fell between a fore and rear wheel.

**SON IN FRENCH HOSPITAL.**  
 Daniel Duffy of Montgomery Center has received a telegram from the War Department at Orleans, telling him that his son, F. L. Duffy, is in a war hospital in France, shot in the head and shoulders. Mr. Duffy did not know the whereabouts of his son until the message was received.

**HILL ADDRESSES CONVENTION.**  
 The Hon. Henry W. Hill of Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. M. alumnus, delivered the annual address at the seventh annual convention of the New York State Waterways association at Troy, N. Y., Thursday. The program of the convention was prepared by Mr. Hill, who is president of the association. "Champion Improvements in Lake Champlain" were discussed by Charles E. Holden, president of the Lake Champlain Transportation company, and the Hon. Clifford S. Sims, vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson company.

**TWO CORPS OF RASPBERRIES.**  
 There comes to the Free Press an item saying Martha Allard of Cornwall picked a pint of ripe raspberries in a field the other day, and the query, "Who says Vermont has short summers when two crops of raspberries may grow in a season?"

**YOUTH LOSES ARM WHEN CAUGHT IN BELT OF SAWING MACHINE.**

Henry Campbell, who recently purchased a farm with his brother in the town of Troy, N. Y., was yesterday entangled in the belt of a gasoline engine. He was sawing wood and something being wrong with the engine he attempted to fix it without stopping the machine.

**BROTHERS MEET AFTER 15 YEARS.**

William Trendall, who has lived in the vicinity of Windsor for over 20 years, saw his brother, George, last week for the first time in 15 years. During those years they had lost track of each other entirely.

**ROUTLAND ROAD REVENUES.**  
 According to a statement issued by the Rutland railroad the operating revenue of the road for August was \$75,199.60 and the net operating revenue \$18,885.35. For the eight months ending August 31, the operating income of the road was \$88,397.78.

**AUTO WENT INTO STREET CAR.**

An automobile from Middlesex crashed into a trolley car at Barrs Saturday, injuring two occupants of the machine. Frank Silway, owner and driver, and Arthur Bailey had to be taken to a hospital for slight injury. Three other members of the auto party escaped.

**MADE THIRD CLASS POSTOFFICE.**

The rank of the Plainfield postoffice has been advanced from fourth class to third class, becoming effective October 1. The change is made by reason of increase in receipts of the office.

**VERMONT BRIVITIES.**

The Rev. Walter C. Hingley, retired clergyman of Castleton, died Sunday at Springfield, Mass.

A cow test association has been formed at Benson.

The Rockingham Masonic Lodge celebrated its 10th anniversary last week.

Fred Whitney of Bethel shot his pet cat early in the morning and was a skunk with designs on his poultry.

George Smith, 22, and Irene Senville, 15, could not get married in Brattleboro, because the latter was not successful in concealing her age.

The Rev. William G. Leonard, 56, resident of Brandon, recently preached at the Methodist Church, Southamptom, Mass., where he was pastor 36 years ago.

## Brooklyn Beats Red Sox, 4 to 3

Superbas' Superior Slugging on Home Diamond Turns the Trick.

10 HITS OFF CARL MAYS.

Combs, for Brooklyn, Pitches Good Ball until 7th When Larry Gardner's Homer Discourages Him.

**The Box Score.**  
**BOSTON.**  
 Hooper, r. f. .... 4 1 2 1 0 0  
 Jannin, 2b. .... 4 0 0 1 0 0  
 Shorten, c. f. .... 4 0 3 0 0 3  
 Hobbitt, lb. .... 4 0 1 12 2 0  
 Lewis, i. f. .... 4 0 0 1 1 0  
 Gardner, 3b. .... 3 1 2 0 1  
 Scott, s. .... 3 0 0 1 7 0  
 Combs, p. .... 3 0 0 4 6 0  
 Mays, p. .... 3 0 0 4 6 0  
 Hendricks, p. .... 3 0 0 0 0 0  
 Foster, p. .... 3 0 0 1 2 0  
 Totals ..... 31 5 24 18 1  
 Batted for Mays in sixth.

**BROOKLYN.**  
 Myers, c. f. .... 3 0 0 0 0 0  
 Daubert, lb. .... 3 0 0 1 2 0  
 Stengel, r. f. .... 3 0 1 2 0 0  
 Wheat, i. f. .... 3 0 1 4 0 0  
 Cuthaw, 2b. .... 4 0 1 4 0 0  
 Moseley, 3b. .... 3 1 0 1 0 0  
 Olson, s. .... 3 0 0 1 2 0  
 Miller, p. .... 3 0 0 4 2 0  
 Combs, p. .... 3 0 0 1 0 0  
 Pfeffer, p. .... 3 0 0 1 0 0  
 Totals ..... 29 4 19 27 9  
 Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 3  
 Brooklyn ..... 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 4 1

Three-base hits, Olson, Daubert; home runs, Gardner, Scott, Stengel, base, Wheat; sacrifice hits, Stengel, Miller, Myers; left on bases, Boston 2; Brooklyn 9; bases on balls, off Mays 3; Combs 1; hits and earned runs, off Mays, seven hits, three runs in five innings; off Foster, three runs in five innings; off Hendricks, seven hits, three runs in 6-13 innings; off Pfeffer, no hits, no runs in 2-3 innings; hit by pitcher, by Mays (Myers); struck out, by Mays 2, Foster 1, Combs 1, Pfeffer 3; wild pitch, Foster's; impairs, at plate, O'Day, on bases, Connolly; left field, Quisley; right field, Dineen. Time, 2:30.

New York, Oct. 10.—The Brooklyn Nationals, on their home grounds, turned upon the Boston Americans today and wrested victory from their opponents by a score of 4 to 3 in the third game of the world's series.

True to their predictions, the Brooklyn players at Elberts Field, proved far more formidable than on the Boston grounds. Twelve days of victory after their defeat in their night this afternoon and, with the plaudits of the home fans cheering in their ears, they battled out a victory with such efficiency that neither the pitching staff nor the stonewall defense of the American League could hold them in check.

As a result of Brooklyn's triumph, their supporters' joy and hopes reached great heights, and followed by one of the most extraordinary celebrations ever seen on a world's series battle field. Hardly had Stengel clinched Lewis' towering fly for the final out of the game than the cheering of the home fans poured into the diamond and outfield, where they appeared to be carried away with the enthusiasm of conquest.

Men and boys, with here and there a feminine companion, capered and danced with the cheering bands over the cheering for the march around the park. With the first notes of music, the fans formed in long lines and a parade that gathered in enthusiasm and numbers as it progressed. It wound in and out in imitation of the college snake dance, and other spectators cheered and yelled. Flags and banners were hurled into the air, to be followed by cane sentinels, until the air was filled with flying bits.

Across the field, the royal rosters of Boston undaunted by defeat or by the thousands of their rivals struck up the famous "Tessie" song and march and soon the crowd filled with the cheering of the two clubs met in mid-field and following an interchange of cheers, good naturedly bombarded each other with cushions.

There was a pause in the third game, the tenderness and sensational individual play which dominated the preceding clashes at Braves' field. Brooklyn jumped into the lead early in the contest and soon, in a run, although the Boston club crept up to within a run of tying the score in the closing innings. Neither was the game marked by super-excellent baseball. In contrast with the Boston game, that of today was played in cool, crisp weather and overcast, and necessary for comfort to the spectators in all but the sunny left field stands.

Jack Combs, already a veteran of two world's series with the Philadelphia Athletics, came in for unstarred praise for his splendid twirling in the early innings of the game and later for his self-ubnegation in requesting to be relieved when he felt himself slipping and realizing that he was a liability to the danger victory for his teammates.

Until the seventh inning Combs held the Boston to six hits and two runs but when Larry Gardner lifted the ball over the right field wall for a home run Combs' record was ended. He was losing his cunning. His teammates urged him to remain in the game but the Keneshelm, Maine, hurler was firm in his determination and was finally relieved by Pfeffer, who held the one-run lead Combs had given him until the end. Boston being helpless before his delivery, Carl Mays, the underhand twirler selected by Manager Carrigan, was less fortunate, for the Robinson clan fell on his offerings with a freedom they had not displayed against either Shore or Ruth. They obtained seven hits and four runs before Hendricks went to bat for him in the sixth, and Foster replaced him on the mound, where the team took the field again. Foster was treated for three hits but Brooklyn was unable to turn them into runs. All told Brooklyn got ten hits for a total of 14 bases, while Boston rolled up an aggregate of twelve bases with seven hits.

Hooper, Shorten and Gardner were the heavy hitters for Boston. Hooper acquired two hits, one a triple; Shorten, playing in his first world series, gathered three hits in four trips to bat after going through the first two games without connecting safely. His final blow was delivered in the sixth inning when he drove the ball to the extreme end of the left field foul line, where Lewis was called in to a corner between two

bleacher stands. Daubert was springing around second when the felder clutched the sphere and had turned third when Scott in deep short received the throw. The latter whipped it to Thomas at the plate just as Daubert slid in, with what he thought was a home run. "Empire O'Day, however, decided that the runner had not touched the plate and the Brooklyn players and fans roared their disapproval of the decision without effect. Daubert, credited credit for a three base hit by the official scorers.

Daubert had the satisfaction of scoring the first run of the game when he singled in the third inning and came home on similar lifts by Stengel and "Fats" Shaw. Olson added another in the fourth. He beat out a bunt and ran to second when Gardner's hurried throw went wild. A sacrifice by Miller advanced Olson to third and he scored on a single by Combs. The superb shortstop was also responsible for driving in Brooklyn's last scores, for after Mays walked Olson and Moseley in the fifth, Olson boomed out a terrific triple to left center, scoring both.

Boston's first run also came about as the result of a free pass. With one out Combs walked Hendricks, batting for Mays in the sixth and Hooper's three-base slam sent him home. Hooper scored a moment later on Shorten's hit over second. Gardner's homer, which ran unimpeded with his homer to the seventh.

There was considerable confusion in the handling of tickets and in the upper stands a large part was not sold out, but after several hours of straining with record attendance was 27,457 and the gate will realize \$27,671.85, each club \$12,507.18 and the national commission \$6,657.29. The total for three games was \$42,836.35. Attendance, 9,577; receipts, \$28,775.25; players' share, \$22,780.45; each club's share \$11,390.22; national commission, \$2,885.77.

## WORTH THINKING ABOUT

See what \$5.00 deposited each month in THE BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK At 4 per cent. interest would mean to You!

Business can be transacted by mail as well as in person. Deposits received from \$1.00 to \$5,000. Write for further information.

C. P. SMITH, President. F. W. WARD, Treasurer. E. W. PERRY, Vice-president. E. S. ISHAM, Assistant Treasurer.

## Extra Dividends

Three extra dividends to depositors in our savings department during the past three years!

And this on top of interest at the GUARANTEED rate of four per cent. This sort of treatment is appreciated and emphasizes the "mutual" feature of this bank. What is your account elsewhere yielding?

## THE BURLINGTON TRUST CO

City Hall Square—North

The Winoski Savings Bank has paid its depositors interest compounded semi-annually at the rate of four per cent. or more per annum for past nine and one-half years. During this time the bank has kept its plus down to near ten per cent. of its deposits by paying interest at the rate of FOUR and ONE-FOURTH per cent. per annum at four of the semi-annual interest periods.

Deposits ..... \$2,597.05  
 Surplus over a quarter of a million dollars. \$2,867.16

## WINOSKI SAVINGS BANK

ORGANIZED, 1880. No. 11 Winoski Block. We shall be pleased to give you further particulars. Deposits made on or before November 25th draw interest from November 1st.

## HOMESAVINGS BANK

BURLINGTON, VT. The Key Note of Prosperity  
 You strike the key note of prosperity when you start to save deposit a portion of your income each week with the Home Savings Bank. Your account is cordially invited. 4 per cent. int.

## ST. ALBANS WOMAN SHOT TWICE IN NECK

Husband of Mrs. Fred Russell—Arrested—Wife Had Left Him.

St. Albans, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Fred Russell of the Hay is at the hospital city with two bullet holes in her neck. Her husband is in the Franklin jail charged with the crime.  
 The two bullets took effect. A hospital one was removed as soon as woman was taken there but her neck was so serious it was thought best to wait until she was in the hospital to attempt to locate the other. It was in the back of the neck. It is possible to tell yet whether she covers.

After the shooting Russell went home of Paul Gougeon at the Hay. He is said to have told his wife, Mrs. Frank Tremblay, that he had shot her. Shortly after twelve Chief of Police Mahoney went to the home of Mrs. Russell in a terribly intoxicated condition, it is said. The revolver with the crime was committed is a 28 American. Two shells were fired. One hit her neck and the other hit her arm. She was two times shot in the neck. Five months ago Russell, who is employed by the Willard Manufacturing company, quit work and began a heavy life. It is said. This caused a quarrel between him and his wife and he went to the home of her father, Mr. and Mrs. Prosper Rich, of St. Russell went to the home of his father, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, at the Hay.

Last evening Mrs. Russell came home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bar. Russell street to spend the night. Her husband learned of her whereabouts went to the house shortly before today. His wife was in the living room, according to the story of Mrs. Barbee, the man, without a drew a revolver and fired two shots. Mrs. Russell is 22 years old. She adopted when young and still her name is said to be the name of Rich. Mr. Russell was born at St. Albans, Vt., in 1894. They were married five years ago.

## BAN CHILDREN.

Can Not Attend Public Gatherings.

Brandon, Oct. 10.—As a precaution measure to prevent the spread of the influenza here Dr. C. S. Cay the State board of health, acting on the local board, has served notice on the children under 16 years of age who